

Information obtained from Georgia Dawn Clegg

When James T. and Clarissa Van Wagoner Pyper married in 1900 they decided to build their home and raise their family in Midway. They lived in several homes, then after a number of years, they purchased a large acreage where Dr. Ross Jensen's home now is. Here they moved their family and began to establish a home and what eventually became of the finest farms in Heber Valley. Grandfather Pyper was an excellent and devoted farmer. Among the many animals he soon owned a small but fine herd of good dairy cows, producing plenty to feed his growing family and with enough to spare. There was no fresh milk market in those days, as we know it now, but the family had use for great quantities of milk. The surplus was separated in a hand operated cream separator which stood on the back screen porch. The skim milk was fed to the pigs and chickens. With the cream Grandmother made butter, and of course, buttermilk. I well remember the process. The cream was churned by hand in a round wooden churn, with the handle on the side. When the butter had "come" the buttermilk was poured off into jars--or consumed immediately by the eager watchers--and then the lumps of golden butter were emptied into a wooden bowl. There they were pressed with a wooden butter paddle, curved and flat; over and over again, to press out all of the remaining milk or whey. Grandma used to say that if this was left in it would make the butter sour. Good cold water was used to carefully pour over the butter several times to rinse out any remaining liquid. Salt was added--Grandmother knew just exactly how much to add--and then the butter was pressed into the butter mold. This was a rectangular box, holding just one pound, with a flat board at the top and handle going through a hole in the top. When the butter was pressed tightly into the box and smoothed off at the bottom, then what she would do would carefully push the handle down through the hole and this would push the butter out onto the waiting paper. The wrapper was first dipped in paper to soften it, then carefully folded up around the butter, the ends mitered and neatly folded into place and with the label at the top. Grandmother sold quantities of her good butter, to individuals, to stores in the area (I remember as a child seeing it in the stores many times) and to peddlers and traders who would take in exchange for other goods and sell it at their next stop. Her butter was delicious, and its reputation was well known in many of our surrounding communities.

Information Obtained from G. J.

BLOCK 1

THE PYPER BUTTER WRAPPER

"In the good old days, the farmers kept a few cows and a cream separator. They separated the milk, made butter from the cream, then sold the butter. This particular block on the bicentennial quilt is a duplicate of the butter paper that Mrs. James T. Pyper used to wrap her butter. The Pypers had a large family whose living came from the farm. Mrs. Pyper sold the butter to the stores or to customers for twenty five cents a pound. One of the delightful things about butter making at their place was the nice pitcher of cold butter milk all those who visited could enjoy.

The butter paper represents an industry that is no longer in existence due to the law which now makes it illegal for farmers to make butter in their own home and then put it on the market as they could in the "good old days." Before the law was passed requiring a printed butter wrapper, the wrapper was simply a parchment paper of corresponding size."

Information obtained from G. J.

THE MIDWAY MERC.

" The Midway Merc. was originally Bonners Mercantile Institution. It was built managed, and owned by George Bonner, and English gentleman who was not a member of the LDS Church. There were three Bonner brothers, George, Thomas and William. They built three houses very much alike, and the store on the four corners of the intersection. The counters in the store were a very dark brown marble looking material. Once a small child taken into the store looked up at his Aunt and asked if the counters were made of Chocolate."

MIDWAY MERC.

" One of the oldest continuously operated stores in the town was the Bonner Mercantile Store. George Bonner, Sr., aided by his sons George and Williams Bonner, Began this business in his home. It was a small enterprise at first, and then as business grew and the sons took it over, it justified a large new building where the store presently stands. This was built in 1879. George bought his brothers share. He proved to be a highly esteemed merchant and his business prospered. His daughters Phebie and Margaret, clerked for him. Later his youngest daughter, Une, became the bookkeeper. After Mr. Bonner's death, his daughter Margaret, and her husband, Albert Stewart, purchased the business. June remained as bookkeeper. Mrs. Stewart did all the buying. Mr. Stewart brought in the merchandise and then delivered the purchased goods to far away customers. He made his deliveries to the mines in the area, both winter and summer. The store was a general country store and supplied practically all the needs of the community. In 1948, Mr and Mrs. Albert Stewart retired from business and sold the store to Mr. & Mrs. Leland Ivers. Mrs. Ivers is the daughter of Thomas Bonner, a brother of George Bonner. So the store has really never left the Bonner family. It was renamed "Ivers Mercantile," and has been remodeled and modernized."

Information obtained from HBM.



Block # 3 Industry

This block is headed by the Beehive symbol. This symbol was designated by Brigham Young during the days of the Utah Territory and it later became a part of the Great Seal of the State of Utah. It signifies industry. Because the Early pioneers of the state wanted to work and make a place to live and earn their own living by honest labor instead of rushing off to California to seek for gold or off to the Oregon territory where stories were told of becoming rich overnight because of the fertility of the soil, it was chosen. It is used in many places wherever honesty and industry and integrity are the main implications. --Information from Doyle VanWagoner, State Patrolman.

Brick making, In the early days of Midway there were two yards for making bricks. One yard and kiln was located northeast of the city on the North side of Memorial Hill. It was operated by John VanWagoner. The other was just east of the cemetery and was operated by Henry VanWagoner and David Provost. This industry flourished because there were several large hills of clay available in the area. Even though the production techniques were some what crude many homes built of these native bricks are still standing and are in a good state of preservation. The Coleman home, now occupied by Lethe Coleman Tatge, the Floyd Bonner home, and the George W. Johnson home are a few of them.

The work was hard and the pay was low as evidenced by a quotation written after the name of one of the men, "One very, very hard days work for Henry Van Wagoner for only two dollars." Information from HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE

MOUNTAINS

Honey, John Durtschi had an apiary on the Homestead Road. He kept it for about thirty years and produced a high quality of honey which was used by the people of the valley and in neighboring towns. Today stands of bees can be seen here and there throughout the valley. However, most of the honey used by the community today comes from Vernal or other highproducing areas.

--Information from George W. Johnson.

Snake Creek Drain Tunnel. The Snake Creek Drain Tunnel was started in about 1924 and was located in the lower Snake Creek Canyon. It was not a mining operation but a tunnel dug to drain the water from the Ontario mine in Park City. About seven second feet of water was drained from the tunnel and was run into Snake Creek to be used by the farmers for irrigation purposes. Although this tunnel was only in operation for about ten years there is still some seepage of water from it. This project furnished work for about thirty men when employment was at low ebb. It also furnished a means whereby others could supplement their income. James Pyper hauled hay and grain for the horses. Nels Johnson furnished the boarding house at the site with flour, and many others were more or less indirectly connected with this work.

--Information from George W. Johnson

Baskets by Kuhni. Before the Kuhni family emigrated to America from Bern, Switzerland, father Ulrich Kuhni was a mail carrier. Before that he made choose molds, and utility baskets. When he arrived in Midway it was only natural that he should turn to his old occupation when the need arose. To increase his income he made baskets from little willow shoots that grew in the river bottoms. In the spring before they leafed out he and the boys or whoever was at home at the time would go and gather the willows and the evenings were spent peeling the bark from them. Sometimes he wouldn't get to use them until winter, so to make them plyable he would soak them in water for days at a time. The big farm and potatoe baskets he used unpeeled willows, but the baby bassinets, little sewing baskets, clothes baskets, and little baskets to hang or carry on the arm were made from tiny peeled willows or the tips of the big ones. He sold them to stores and to individuals. He also mended s he evenings after work. So between the basket

making and shoe mending he made a little cash to feed his family.

--Information from Viola and Earn Kuhni.

Ice Storage. Refrigeration in Midway's early years was accomplished through cutting and storing large cubes of ice in saw dust in the chilly winter months and using it in the hot days of summer. As sub-zero weather formed thick layers of ice and ponds crews of men would take large saws and cut the ice into blocks to be stored. These blocks usually weighed from 100 to 125 pounds. They were carried by sleighs drawn by horses to the various places of storage. It was usually sold for 15¢ a ton if the buyer of the ice cut it for himself but if the owner of the pond cut it the price was 50¢ a ton. If properly stored it would keep throughout the summer. The sawdust was washed off and the ice put in ice boxes for refrigeration. Much of it was used for making that good old fashioned home made ice cream. The main ice ponds were owned by Mark Jeffs and Mels Johnson. Some of the early ice cutters were George T. Watkins, John Luke, Fred Haueter, Ulrich Kuhni, Albert Lockner, Joseph Galli and Joseph Abegglen. --Information from HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

Cheese. Settlers of Swiss extraction who came to Midway began the creamery and cheese business that flourished for many years as a leading community industry. As the herds grew larger the men decided to start cooperative cheese projects and provide for their winter needs. The industry grew from this to a flourishing industry Gottfried Buhler being one of the first to build a cheese factory. He and his sons gathered milk from their neighbors and friends and soon established an extensive cheese market including a Salt Lake City outlet. Gottlieb, Ulrich and Christian Abegglen, together with Fred Abzben also operated a successful cheese factory in White Pine Country in the 1830s. A cooperative creamery was established with nearly everyone in town contributing something to the project, known as "The Peoples' Creamery." There were several others engaged in the cheese making business but when fluid milk transportation between Midway and Salt Lake became popular in the 1930's creamery operations soon became unprofitable and were forced to close. The milk transportation, however proved to be a profitable thing for the dairymen.

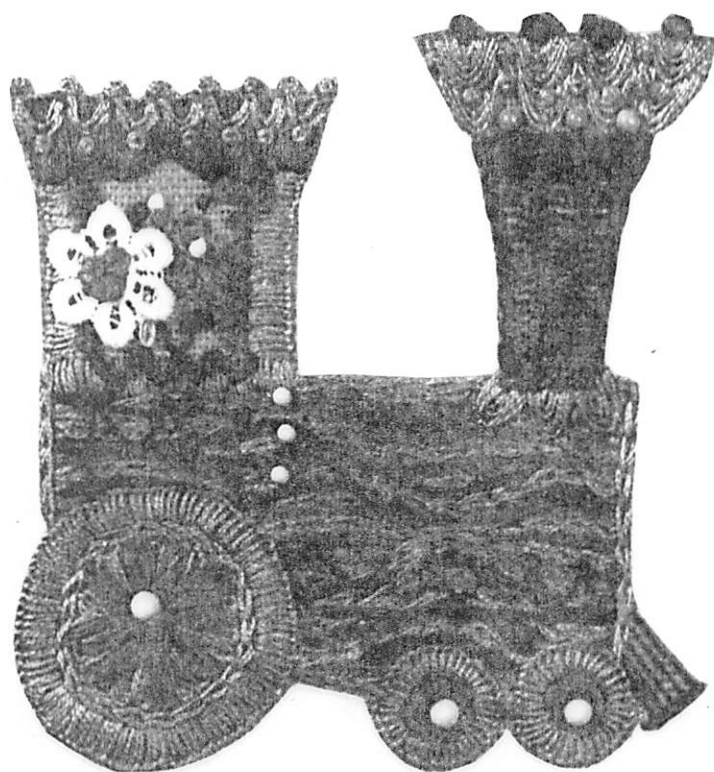
--Information from HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

Blacksmithing. Shoes for horses and oxen, wagon and buggy tires, sharpened and tempered, plow shares and drills and picks were just a few of the things needed by early settlers of Midway. For these necessities they looked to the blacksmiths of the community. Fires of huge forges would often glow late into the night and the anvils would ring as the blacksmiths worked to keep the farmers ready for another day's work. Services were usually paid for in produce, exchanged labor or whatever means of exchange was most readily available. Those who were the most prominent in the trade in Midway included Henry Alexander, Joseph Nelson, John Wright, Henry T. Coleman, Albert Krebs, Samuel Hair, Robert Ross, Earnest White, J.R. Springer, Helm Farr, Elmer Lee, and William Gibson. Mr. Gibson operated the last blacksmith shop in the community.

--Information from HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAIN

Lime Kilns. Midway had several kilns where lime was burned. Early producers of lime selected suitable mounds or hills where they could dig a kiln into the hill. Then they sealed off the kiln to create a virtual oven and burned the lime rock for several days to take away the impurities and form a sticky lime powder. The first kiln was probably the Snake Den Kiln, owned by William Van Wagoner Sr. He used the mound or hill that was about the same size and shape as the one at The Homestead. He produced lime that was tested as 98% pure, and shipped it to all parts of the country. Several other kilns were tried but were unsuccessful. The second successful one

was built on Memorial Hill and lasted many years. It was first owned by John VanWagoner and his brother William. Fred Haueter Sr. tended the fires. These fires were kept with white pine and had to be kept at a steady temperature for three days and nights to produce the proper sticking in the lime. Fred O. Haueter, son of Fred Sr., later kept the fires and later bought the kiln from the Van Wagoner brothers. His business was very successful and lasted for many years.. Lime was sold by the bushel, and usually could be purchased for about 15 or 20 cents a bushel. Some 150 pounds of unburned lime rock were required to produce 50 to 60 pounds of finished lime. The last lime taken from this kiln was used in building the Midway Town Hall. The lime was burned by Fred O. Haueter in 1939-41.



THE BICENTENNIAL BLOCK

The block we call the Bicentennial Block actually is used to supply information about the quilt. In designing the block we thought nothing could be more fitting than to use the Bicentennial Star as the main attraction. We contacted the Utah Bicentennial Commission to obtain permission to use it and their secretary, Mrs. K. E. (Teddy) Griffith, Director of Special Projects, sent us a letter, a copy of which is now in the first part of this booklet. The color of the lettering around the star is black so we have used this official color even though it is found in no other place on the quilt.

We also felt the United States bird, the Bald Eagle, which signifies the strength of our nation, and the olive wreath which denotes peace were fitting symbols to include in this introduction to the Midway Heritage Trails Quilt.

The rest of the block is self-explanatory and at the end where we say "... and many others," we do mean many, many others who have devoted their time and talents to make this undertaking a priceless piece of art representing the history of our little town which is so expressed in the phrase, "HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS."



Information obtained from HBM.

THE FISH HATCHERY

"Midway Fish Hatchery, operated by the Utah Department of Fish and Game, began in 1909 as a private trout farm and has grown from that time to its present importance in the sports picture of eastern Utah.

The hatchery ground was homesteaded by James B. Hamilton in 1876 and from then until 1909 was used for farming. The Provo Valley Trout Company purchased the land. They also purchased the water right to the spring that headed in the John Nurri property. The water was dammed up at intervals to raise fish. A home was built near the stream and eight fish runs were also constructed by John Nelson and Mr. Erickson.

In 1912 the Wasatch Trout Company purchased the hatchery and operated it until 1916 when John and William L. Van Wagoner bought the site and began regular marketing of fish to miners near Midway and Park City, George Van Wagoner and Bliss Titus cared for the plant.

The Van Wagoners operated the hatchery until 1921 when a private club, the Timpanogos Rod Club, under the direction of E. M. Bigley, president, purchased the property. The hatchery business was closed down and the streams used as fishing waters for club members only.

The State Fish and Game department leased the hatchery land in 1924 and began a long range program to improve the facilities. Cement runs, large ponds and streams and living facilities for those who operate the hatchery have been constructed. In 1939 Alma Durtschi and Angus Thacker patented a revolving screen to separate fish and keep them in their respective streams. In five months of operation the hatchery produced more than 5,000,000 trout annually for stocking rivers and lakes in the area. The fish are transported in special trucks to the Duchesne and Strawberry Rivers, Provo and south fork of the Provo River, Weber River, Wolf Creek, Deer Creek, Wanship Reservoir, Deer Creek Reservoir, Strawberry Lake, Moon Lake, and a few of the Granddaddy Lakes.

Though no records were kept it is believed that the following have supervised the hatchery since 1909; Elmer Madsen, George Van Wagoner, Bliss Titus, Obrem Barrett, Henry Scheuller, Ben Butler, George Cox, and David E. Wright. The hatchery is state owned and operated and is reported to be one of the largest and best hatcheries in the country."

Information obtained from G. J.

THE FISH HATCHERY

"The Fish Hatchery was established very early in the history of Midway. It was owned by the Van Wagoner brothers. They didn't actually hatch fish there, but rather trapped them. The property was sold. After two or three owners the state of Utah bought it and converted it into a Fish Hatchery where they hatched both local and imported fish eggs. It is presently one of the largest hatcheries in the state. There fish eggs are hatched from fish spawned in Canada, Alaska, and Europe. These fish are transported by truck and airplane, then placed in the waters of several western states.

HAIR'S BARBER SHOP

"Thomas Hair was an English convert to the Church, a crippled man, with one leg shorter than the other. He came to Midway, bought a small farm, built a home and raised a family. He set up a barber shop in which he had one chair, one mirror, and a small counter where he kept some sweet smelling essence that he put on the hair after it was cut. He charged 25 cents for a haircut and 15 cents for a shave. He did very well there as a barber.

George Johnson tells of one occasion during his childhood when his mother sent him for a haircut. She had given him a quarter to pay for it; however, it in the process of walking the mile and one half from the mill to the barber shop he lost the quarter. He was afraid to go home without the haircut and tell his folks, that he had lost the money, so he went on to Mr. Hair and told him the circumstances. He said, "Well, my boy, I'll cut your hair and we will just forget about paying for it and never say a word to your father."

In connection with the barber shop, Mr. Hair's wife and daughters operated a confectionary on the south side of the building, separate from the barber shop. They had marble top tables with wrought iron legs, and chairs with wrought iron legs and backs. There they served home made ice cream and soda water of unknown origin. If they knew you were coming you could get a sandwich; however an appointment was almost necessary. They showed their ingenuity by building a service window between the amusement hall and the confectionary so that when dances were in progress a fellow could take his girlfriend up to the service window and order a banana split, a soda, or a sundae, the extent of their menu. It was very refreshing and quite an opportunity for young men to show how gallant he was."

"Thomas Hair came to America with his parents in 1879. Shortly afterward they left for Utah. Upon reaching Salt Lake City, Wilford Woodruff advised them to settle in Wasatch County. They moved to Midway.

Thomas was thrown from a coach and injured his hip when he was a young lad in Scotland. An operation was performed on the injured hip after reaching Utah; however, Thomas had to use a cane for the rest of his life.

He married Abigail Eliza Fausett and as a young girl she and her brothers and sisters helped to make a living by delivering eggs, buttermilk, milk, and butter to Park City.

After their marriage, Thomas and Eliza traveled with horse and buggy about the country selling various products. Later Mr. Hair established a confectionary store and a barber shop in Midway, in the pot rock building adjacent to the big rock building on Main Street. Presently owned by Jay Clayburn.

In this barber shop all of the customers had their own shaving mugs with their names written in gold lettering. Mr. Hair was a close associate of Bishop Henry T. Coleman and George Bonner, Sr. He loved music and dancing. He could play several different instruments. He and Henry Van Wagoner often entertained at the barber shop with the mandolin, banjo, and guitar, and the crowd which gathered joined in the music with favorite songs and ballads. Mr. Hair was a devout Latter-Day-Saint. He was superintendent of the Midway First Ward School for several years." Information obtained from HBM

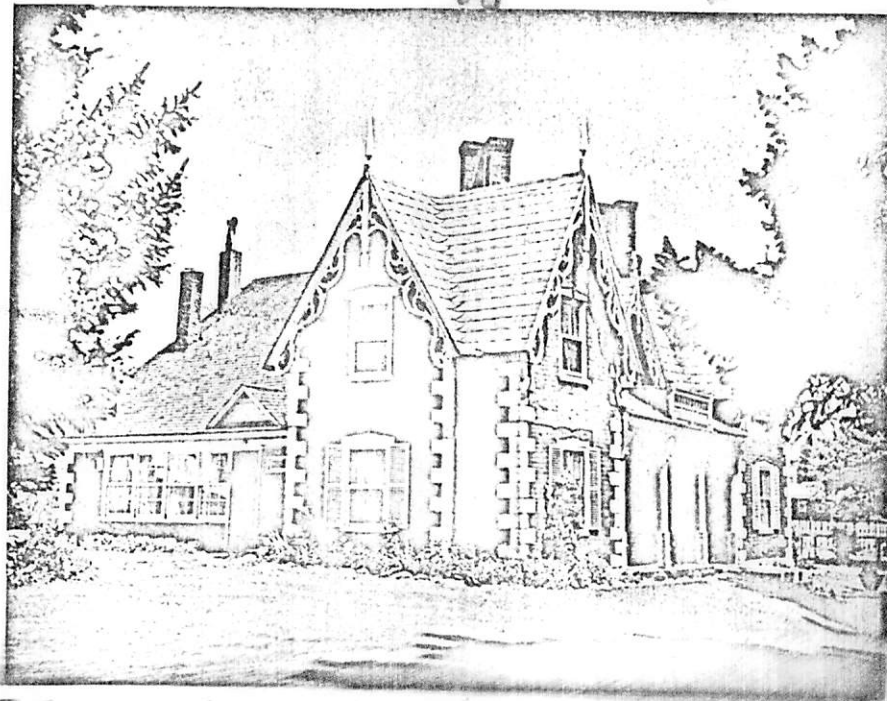
Information obtained from Lethe Tatge.

Henry T. Coleman Home

"The Lethe Tatges present home, the first block brick home in the entire valley, was built in 1868 by John Watkins. The bricks were of handmade adobe dried in the sun. John Watkins came from an English family of great reknown and so incorporated the English Style in both the architecture of the house and the landscaping. The woodwork on the outside of the home was hand carved by Moroni Blood, while the wood on the inside came from Lethes Grandfathers mill.

In 1903 Henry T. Coleman purchased the home, becoming the second of the only two owners of the home in 108 years. Both owners were Morman Bishops.

The home has become internationally famous due to its architectural and historical value. A black and white photograph of the home won the International Art Exhibit in Paris fifteen years ago. Life Magazine, as well as local newspapers, have featured its picture; Moreover, it appeared on the covers of Modern Maturity and the Utah Historical Quarterly. The history of the home and architectural drawings are found in the Library of Congress. It is interesting to note that in so many years the home has never been remodeled."

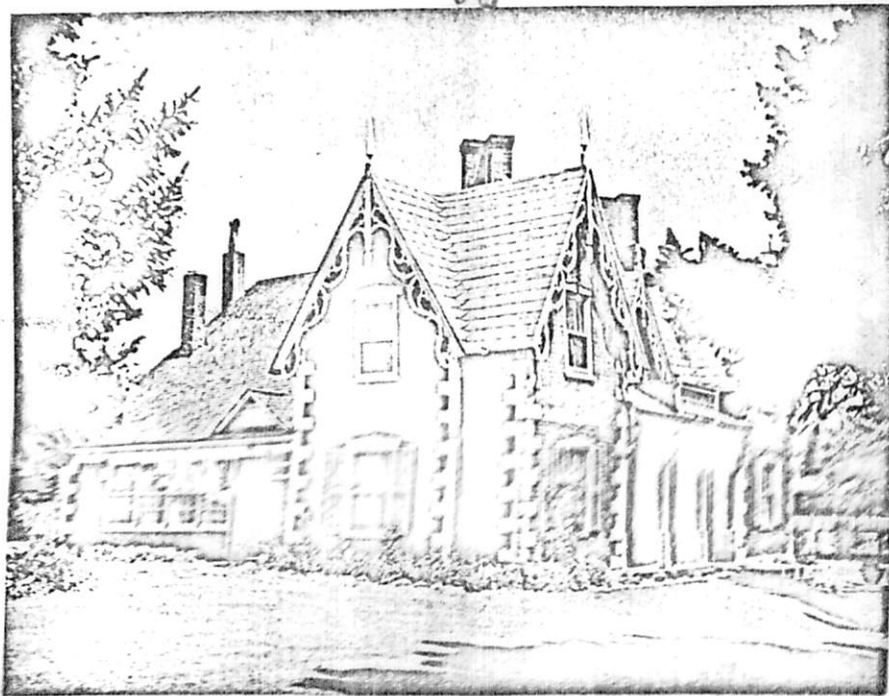


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The home as it has been preserved today by the family of Bishop Henry T. Coleman who purchased the property in 1904. The traditional English landscaping and the flavor of the original architecture make it one of the scenic attractions in the entire valley.

MEMORIAL HILL

"The area now known as Memorial Hill was originally owned by Jess McCarrell and called Jess's Mound. On this hill now stands a monument to the soldiers who were in the First and Second World Wars, and in the Indian Wars, however, this mound was originally an Indian burial ground. On top of the mound, where the monument now stands, was an Indian grave where youngsters in the days before the monument was built, used to go out and dig and find pottery, arrowheads, and other artifacts of an Indian culture.

During the first World War, the soldiers of the U. S. Army came to Midway and used the Memorial Hill as a fortress. One army was on the top of the Memorial Hill, shooting at the other army which was on top of Burghi's Hill. That was before there was a road up the side of Memorial Hill so they had a great deal of struggle with mule teams to pull the cannons up it's long slope in order to engage in their mock battles.

When a road was built around the northeast side of the hill, the builders found an outcropping of gold. They were so excited about finding gold that they almost abandoned the idea of building a road trying to make a tunnel to follow the vein, but they could only follow it for about three feet before it was lost. The road, then, was saved."

BLOCK 8

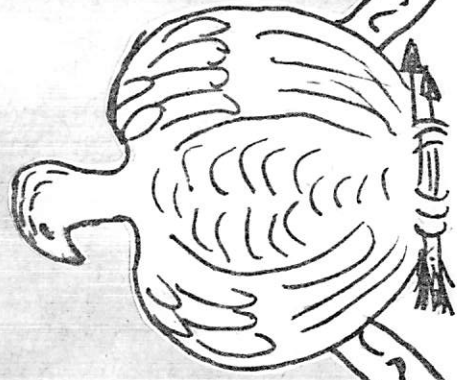
MEMORIAL HILL

There have been many legendary stories and tales told about the Memorial Hill over the past decades and many interesting things have happened there at different times. In the year of 1926 it was set aside as for memorial purposes for our honored veterans. A tribute to those who served their country in times of conflict.

When all the flags are raised around the monument and the one on the top of the monument is flying it is indeed a thrilling sight for all the valley to see. The hill is now being improved with a new entrance and railings around the road. Money was obtained through the Bicentennial Commission for this improvement.

The following is written on a plaque which is on the beautiful monument that stands on top of this unique hill.

"In 1926-27 the Wasatch County Memorial Hill Association was formed consisting of D. A. Broadbent, Summer Hatch and Llula Clegg. Through their efforts \$10,000.00 was obtained from the Wasatch County for the development of the Hill. The road, monument and electricity was installed. Glade Horner worked on installing the cable. Floyd Bonner also worked on the hill.



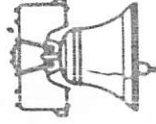
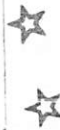
ALL HONOR TO THE
BRAVE SON'S OF
WASATCH COUNTY

WHEN DUTY CALLED
THEY OFFERED THEIR
LIVES TO THEIR
COUNTRY

THIS HILL SET ASIDE FOR
MEMORIAL PURPOSES BY
WASATCH COUNTY IN 1926
MONUMENT ERECTED IN 1928

WASATCH COUNTY MEMORIAL
HILL ASSOCIATION

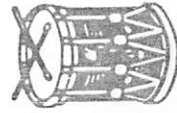
IN THE LISTS OF NAMES
ON THESE TABLETS THOSE
WOUNDED ARE DESIGNATED
BY X THOSE WHO DIED IN
SERVICE BY XX AND THOSE
KILLED IN ACTION BY XXX



Liberty



Equality



Freedom



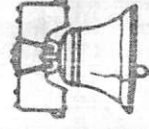
Justice



Equality



Freedom



Liberty



Justice



This is a copy of the bronze plaque on the monument
on Memorial Hill to designate its purpose.

TOWN BOARD PRESIDENTS

" By 1891 the community had grown large enough that it was difficult for one man to carry both the Church and the civic responsibilities of leadership. So on June 1, 1891 Midway was incorporated as a town and on August 1, 1891, Alvah J. Alexander and other elected officials had extended the boundaries of the community to the present proportions.

At first there were no Town Hall or community offices so the officials met to transact their business in stores or private homes. Many of these meetings were held in George Bonner's store. The German Mall or in Godfried F. Buehler's store also held meetings.

In 1898 James. B. Wilson succeeded Mr. Alexander and other elected officials. These officials were confronted with the serious problem of contagious disease in 1900. On April 20, 1900 this board met with Drs. to discuss the disease problem and authorized Mr. Bonner and Mr. Wilson would act as a board of health and was probably the first attempt to quarantine those with serious disease.

This same board also went on record in a meeting held Dec. 21, 1900 as unanimously opposing smallpox vaccinations, even though it was a state law.

Again they faced serious disease problems with the outbreak of diphtheria and smallpox epidemics that swept through the entire community. A complete quarantine was imposed and no one under 16 years of age was allowed to meet or gather in groups. In February of 1903, and upon the motion of Henry T. Coleman the board voted to furnish free of charge to all Midway residents the necessary materials to disinfect their homes. They purchased 1,000 pounds of sulphur and retained Dr. John. E. Morton as quarantine physician.

The board at this time was using the German Hall for the meetings. They paid 25 cents per meeting for the use of the hall.

Henry T. Coleman and Fredrick Haueter were appointed to the cemetery committee and they subsequently reported to the board that authorities of the Church, who held title to the cemetery, were agreeable to transfer the title to the town, this took place on August 3, 1904.

John A. Fortie was elected president and other elected officials in 1904 and the affairs of town government continued in the second conservative style of the past administrations, and under his direction a franchise was given to the Bell Telephone Company to bring phone service to the community.

Attewall Wootton became board president and other elected officials in 1908. This board took steps to provide the first electric lights in Midway. They bonded the town for \$7,600 and worked together with Heber & Charleston to build electric power lines.

Mr. Wilson became president again along with other elected officials in 1912. In 1913 the board authorized that water from Indian spring be used at the town cemetery.

Wilford Van Wagonen became president and with other elected officials in 1918 approved installation of electric lights in the streets. They also authorized construction of cement bridges on main street from the Van Wagoner Brother's Store to O'Neil Hotel.

John Carroll was the next president of the board taking office along with other elected officials in 1919. On May 8, 1919 the board declared a half day holiday to welcome home Midway men who served in the Armed Forces. A celebration refreshments and dancing were enjoyed by the citizenry.

John Carroll continued as board president in 1922, Mr. Carroll and his board negotiated an agreement with the Heber Valley Fire Department to provide fire protection in Midway. This board also passed an ordinance fixing the speed limit for automobiles within the town at 12 miles per hour.

Samuel Hair was elected board president in 1928. With the advent of the depression many local problems were laid aside because of the urgent need to care for the unemployed.

Mr. Hair was re-elected in 1929 and started his new term Jan. 1930. One of the first major problems occurred concerning bonding the town to join with Heber and Charleston in purchasing new equipment and rebuilding the municipal power facilities. The bond issue was placed before the citizens and they voted to approve the bond. The board also approved creation of the Midway School Library.

August Kohler was elected board president in 1931. He and his elected officials were instrumental in passing a resolution buy the Midway Water Works Company. The stockholders were paid \$50 per share for their stock.

Joseph E. Probst, the new president, elected in 1933 along with other elected officials received approval from the people to borrow federal funds to build up the community and help in easing depression unemployment problems. During 1937 they applied for a Works Progress Administration (WPA) loan to build sidewalks in the town. The approval was granted and the project was completed in 1938.

William Haueter took office as town board president in 1938. He and his elected officials carried out the WPA sidewalk project and also improved the cemetery grounds. Early in 1939 the board began making plans for a community gymnasium and civic auditorium, proposing it as a WPA project. By June 19, 1939 it had been approved.

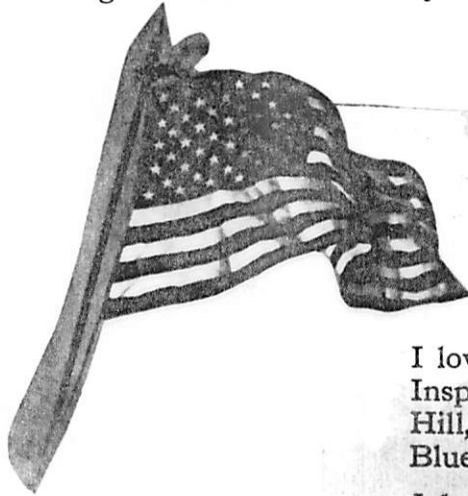
Francis Probst was elected town board president following the administration of William Haueter. He directed the building of the community tennis courts before he resigned to accept a missionary call for the Church.



Earl J. Kohler was appointed to fill the unexpired term and served until 1966.

Alvin Kohler took office in 1966, and served until his four year term was filled. During his term in office they obtained from Federal and State grants that made it possible for Midway to install a collection system and treatment plant along with citizen taxation. There were city shops built and garage equipment purchased. They also planted shrubbery around the Town Hall. Also, there were the large automatic lights installed at all intersections in the city.

Wilburn Huffaker was elected town board president in 1969, Jan. 1. Midway became a Third Class City on March 3, 1971 and town board president Wilburn Huffaker became Midway's first Mayor. There has been much accomplished under his and his other elected officials. It has been a real challenge due to the growth of the town and the problems that this causes. But much change has taken place and many people are moving into this lovely valley. The Mayor and his board are doing and have done a fine job in this office.



I Love America

Gail Brook Burket



I love America for manifold
Inspiring beauty in her vast domain;
Hill, lake, woodland, prairie, desert, shore,
Blue-haloed mountain, valley, stream, and plain.

*I love America for Pilgrim faith,
The firm foundation of democracy.
I love America for patriots
Who lived and died to keep their homeland free.*

I love America for cherishing
Both Puritans and gallant cavaliers.
I love America for hardihood
And hope, personified by pioneers.

*I love America for fostering
True freedom's first pure breath that earth
might see
What untold wonders can be wrought when man
Lives unencumbered by old tyranny.*

I love America for many bloods
Now blended into one . . . American.
I love America for guarding well
Her sacred trust, the rights God granted man.

*I love America for all that she
Has been and is and yet may hope to be.
I love America for standing now . . .
The world's lone citadel of liberty.*

THE MIDWAY RECREATION CENTER (TOWN HALL)

'Early in 1939 the board began making plans for a community gymnasium and civic auditorium, proposing it as a WPA project. By June 19, 1939, it had been approved. The last meeting in the old town hall was held July 5, 1939. The old structure was torn down and work began on the new building. Mr. Wm. Haueter, town board president, and his brother, F. O. Haueter, supervised the building project. Through their efforts a substantial and artistic recreation hall was erected, utilizing local labor, native lumber and building rock. (pot rock)

The Midway Recreation Center as the building was named, was dedicated officially on June 13, 1941. The building includes a large gymnasium, the post office, town board, offices, meeting rooms for the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, and rooms for many community organizations and groups. The annual Midway Swiss Days musical with orchestra, chorus and stag productions being the highlight of the festival.

The grounds around the building that had been privately owned were purchased and improved by the town's garden club. The area is known now as the Rose Garden."

BLOCK 10

Obtained from G. J.

THE TOWN HALL

" During the depression, the W. P. A. project was brought to Midway. It was decided to build to a town hall using this labor force and a grant from the federal government. It was first called the Heuter building because the Mayor of Midway was a Heuter and his brother, F. O. Heuter, contracted to build the building for the W. P. A. Mr. Heuter brought forth the first rock saw that was ever seen in this area. It was a circle saw with very small teeth, powered by an automobile gasoline motor. With this, the builders sawed the rocks, which were quarried in odd shapes, into squares or rectangular blocks. The building is built with these sawed blocks which makes it more attractive than those buildings made from ordinary rough hewn blocks. The building now has one of the largest dance floors in the county and a large stage. The post office is in the east wing together with the town offices. On the west side of the building is a council room where various groups of people meet. During Midway Days the building is utilized for displays."



Information obtained from HBM.

THE RELIEF SOCIETY

" The first organization of ladies in Midway was formed in October 25, 1869 and was known as the Ladies's Industrial Society. Mary Jane Robey Epperson was the president, with Sarah Wood as the first counselor and Mary Vonner, second counselor. This group was to become the first Relief Society organization on January 29, 1870 under the direction of the Bishop Abram Hatch. On April 10, 1870 Mrs. Epperson was released and Mary Bronson was sustained as president.

Between 1871 and 1876 the Relief Society was reorganized with Ester Dabling as president, Sarah Alexander, first counselor and Elizabeth Alexander, secretary - treasurer. These officers served until November 30, 1876 when Mary McOlney was sustained as president with Sarah Alexander and Maggie Cunningham as counselors and Mary Jane C. McCarrell, secretary and Cynthia Qootton, treasurer. New counselors were sustained on January 8, 1878, and were Charlotte Curney and Mary Gerber, Matilda Jacobs as secretary.

Another reorganization was effected in November 27, 1879 when Charlotte Gurney became president , with Mary Gerber and Margaret Watkins as counselors and Mary Bronson, secretary. Sustained as new counselors on November 25, 1880 were Cynthia Wootton and Mary Ann Watkins. Mary Bronson was released as secretary in January, 1883, and Emily A. Gerber was appointed as secretary or assistant secretary until the reorganization in 1895 when Elle Hamilton, Elizabeth Wintch, Mary A. Watkins, Elinor Watkins, and Martha Bronson.

Shortly after this reorganization the Relief Society sisters were asked by the Church leaders to direct a storage program with wheat. At first the wheat came in by donations. Then the Relief Society began a system of loaning wheat in the spring to people who needed it to seed, and then receiving the wheat back in the fall with one peck per bushel as interest. This increased the storage program and made large quantities of wheat available when it was badly needed by the government during World War I. Midway Ward joined with Relief Society groups throughout the Church in turning over wheat to the United States for emergency use.

When Midway Ward was divided in February, 1903 it was decided that temporarily the Relief Society organization would remain together. This continued until October 15 when separate presidencies were appointed in the two wards. Sustained as the first presidency were: First Ward: Cynthia J. Wootton, President, Mary Jane McCarrell, first counselor; Phebe A. Bonner, second counselor, Eliza Bonner, secretary; Maggie J. Wilson, assistant secretary and Jane Johnson, treasurer.

Presidents of the First Ward Relief Society and the years of their appointment are as follows: Emily Coleman 1913, Mary A. Johnson, 1926; Celeste Van Wagoner, 1934; Jennie Pyper Johnson, 1944; Lorna Van Wagoner, 1953, Thelma Hair, 1956; Ardel Pugh, 1960; Darlene Shelton, Lois Bonner, Dorothy Van Wagoner 1975.

In the Midway Second Ward, Elizabeth Wintch was sustained as



*The First Relief Society
Emma Smith, First President*